The Times.

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THE TIMES

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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

Affectionately Inscribed to Mollie D. Forbes.

Oh! I'll ne'er chide thee, while life shall remain,
Although my lone heart is oft pining for thee;
When the words of love come not, I will not complain,
I'll know thy true spirit is clinging to me.

Yes, I know that the fount of a warm loving heart
Has been stirred to its depths, and the jewel so rare,
That was found in its bosom, is mine; shall I part
From a gem that is priceless, when placed in my care?

Oh! 'tis not every one that has power to love,
With mind and with might, with strength and with soul,
But I know thee, have tried thee, pure gold hast thou proved:
Unalloyed, and I yield to thy spirits control.

Now what can I do love, or how give thee aid!
No magic or skill in this weak, feeble brain,
Can devise any scheme, that thy pain might be stayed,
No art can I bring thee; and love is all vain!

For thou knowest, alas, all helpless and weak,
Too oft, we are bending in anguish and grief,
O'er the forms of our loved one and hopefully speak
When our own hearts are breaking; yet give no relief.

Yet, oh! would I might hover, but once round thy bed,
To brighten each moment of torture and pain;
I would cool thy pale hands, bathe thy poor throbbing head,
And quiet thy spirit, with some soothing strain.

Yes, I'd sing the sweet songs of the good olden time,
When thy heart throbs were feeble, thy soul faint with fear;
Some glorious old lay, such as angels might chime,
When floating at midnight, on the air soft and clear.

And I would sit by thy side, at twilight's dim hour,
When memory mourns in a low plaintive tone;
For the loved ones missing, and with magical power—
She reigns like a queen, all alone, all alone!

And together we'd tell of the wearisome way,
In the dark thorny desert through which we've passed—
Where the oasis springing, just bloomed to decay;
And mocked with its brightness, our hearts to the last.

WOODBINE COTTAGE. S. E. E.

WHY DID SHE LOVE HIM?

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

"Sure my heart's my own. Each villager
Is queen of her affections, and can vent
Her arbitrary sighs where'er she pleases."
"What are husbands? read the new world's wonders,
Such husbands as this monstrous world produces
And you will scarce find such deformities."

A beautiful couple you will make, indeed; I fancy I see you coming into a ball room or theatre with that elegant specimen of genius homo stalking after you. Why he is about as complete a Johnathan as I ever saw; have him! why I would not marry him if he possessed all the wealth of the Indies. No; he is by far too common-place for me—what can you be thinking of, Ada Rushton? If you marry a man of that kind, of what avail will be your education? It would not matter if you were entirely unacquainted with the letters of the alphabet, if it is your intention to marry John Barlow.

Sister, you have made your choice, and I intend to do the same.

So you might well say, if you had chosen the one I have. Only reflect for a moment; he is handsome, college-bred, can appreciate the fine arts, &c. I am not over and above intellectual; so you see he can make up for what I lack. It is a charming thing to marry a man whom all the world admires. Oh, dear! I could not marry John Barlow, for I should feel as though I were wedded to my grandfather.

I am satisfied; that being the case, I am sure every one else should be.

What there is in him to admire, I cannot tell.

Why, his good and noble heart first of all, and his kindness on all occasions.

He is only throwing a bait to catch you; he has not lived all this time to no purpose.

I trust he has not; but some persons live a great while for no good either.

Marry John Barlow, then, and prepare to mope at home all the time. As to going to the opera, he does not know the meaning of it.

If he does not appreciate the music, if I wish to go to the opera, nothing could possibly afford him more pleasure than to accompany me. I will not be prejudiced against him because he is not versed in all the notions of the "*beau monde.*" He is evidently very fond of me, and it is my intention to marry him. I have myself, not the world, to suit. You fancy Claude Wordlawn, and I say not a word against it, because I think people should suit themselves about such matters.

* * * * * *

Oh, sister, I am so glad you have come, for I fully expected to be at home all the evening alone. I cannot tell you how delighted I am at your coming.

And where is Claude, pray?

He has gone to the opera; I did my best to dissuade him from going, yet he did not heed me at all. He said the opera for this evening is the one he so much desired to see; he could not get but one ticket, so you see I have to stay at home. It was as well for him to wait until a time when he might procure two tickets. When I want to go, he will say he detests seeing an opera twice. But for you, sister, I would have been compelled to remain at home this evening, lonely enough. But this is the case pretty much all the time, for Claude is out every evening. Oh dear! if I had only married a domestic man. It is too late to lament now.

Who treads so softly who breathes so lightly, watcheth so anxiously? Who shutteth out the gorgeous sunlight, lest it might intrude upon the sleeping one? Who sitteth constantly by the sick couch? Who prepareth with a careful hand every dainty so pleasing to the sick? who breatheth every hour, aye, every moment, a prayer for the invalid? whose heart bows in gratitude as he beholdeth signs of recovery? who gathereth boquests of early spring flowers to cheer the sick? Ah, 'tis the man with the rough exterior. Oh! what a refined and delicate heart hath he; he is indeed nature's true nobility. The invalid was the sister who married the man versed not in the cunning wiles of the "*beau monde.*" His home was a paradise, and he sought his happiness there. Gently did his hand smooth the pillow, and brush away the soft curls, and stroke her velvet cheek.

Ah, ye who would have gazed upon that scene for a moment—watched the kind one as he ministered like an angel spirit in the chamber of sickness, would not have asked, Why did she love him? He was a diamond indeed, whose lustre was not destined to be hidden. Ah, no; the world soon saw the great value, and no longer asked, Why did she love him?

There are times when gaiety, fashion and dissipation are delightful to us; we feel as though there could be no greater happiness than to mingle always in the gaieties and pleasures of the world. But when the calm comes, we need something more to minister to our happiness; a kind, gentle, sympathizing being, though cast in Nature's roughest mould, is worth all the polished, artificial, heartless creatures in the world. While one can contribute to the happiness for but a moment, the other brings permanent enjoyment.

NORFOLK VA.

GOOD HUMOR.—Is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapor in this passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape, harmonizing in every color, mellowing the light, and softening the hues of the dark; or like the flute in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the breaks in the concert with its deep melody.

Literary.

"All Thy Works Praise Thee."

It was a dark and dismal night when the brave Almeida's ship stood off and on the coast of the fragant Island of Ceylon. With a stout heart and a bold hand he had sailed in seas unknown. Day after day, the smooth glassy surface had shown him only his own vessel's graceful rigging and quietly rocking hull, until famine began to shed pallor on the face of the bravest of his followers: and his own proud Portuguese soul felt terrors creeping over it and despair even menaced life. So they prayed to their saints and their God, and he heard them. The waves curled in silvery crests, the huge sails hailed the coming breeze, and at last the sweetest of sweet sounds on the wide ocean, the gentle wash of the waters up the ship's bow, greeted the ear of the anxious mariner. At night, dark mountains rose on the far horizon, and "Land!" shouted the exulting watch from the mast-head. And, as dusky shadows covered the sea, fresh, sweet odors came from that distant land. Bright fires—oh, how welcome a sight!—were seen rising; and even the voices of men were heard in strange, unintelligible accents. But what was that voice which, all of a sudden, swelled on the air, and like magic, filled their minds with unutterable sorrow? Now it seemed to rise from the dark depth by their side, and now it came far and faint as from a distant world. At one moment, it broke in fierce, fearful cries, and then again it sank to such melancholy complaining, that anguish seized on their souls, and tears trickled down their rugged and weather-beaten faces. They crossed themselves; they fell on their knees: and even their fearless leader implored the Lord on high to spare their lives, and to guard their souls against the power of Satan! Often were those deep, mournful sounds heard in those distant waters, and many were the accounts that science and superstition gave of the fearful "Voice of the Devil." Or was it, as some fondly believed, even in our own age, the mysterious utterance of the Spirit of Nature, dwelling in our globe and in all the vast realms of creation? Later days brought other explanations. There were enormous gullies there, it is said, and narrow passes cut through the gigantic mountains, so that the rushing of winds and the roaring of waters played on as an Æolian harp of colossal size. Our day has at last torn the veil of superstition and fancy, and replaced a tale of impossible wonders by facts of even more marvellous beauty. There lives near the shores of Ceylon, a large and most gorgeous shell fish. And when the light of the moon rests dreaming on the bosom of the ocean, and gentle breezes, laden with fragrance, come cooling and calming from distant homes, it opens its bright-colored lips, and pours forth its mild and melancholy music, that the breakers on shore are heard no longer, and the heart of man is moved. It was surely not said in vain, nor was it a mere figure of speech, when the Psalmist exclaimed—"All Thy works praise, Thee, O Lord." For all creation unites in the vast hymn of praise that daily rises to His throne on high. The morning stars ever sing in the heavens: the mountains echo back the voice of thunders; the earthquake replies to the roar of the temptest; and even the tiny insect, in its mazy dance, adds a feeble note that is heard by Him.—*Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature.*

TO DETECT A MURDER:—W. D. Porter, in the New York Herald, points out a new way to discover murderers. He says:

The following method will, in many cases, detect the perpetrators of a murder: It is well known that all objects are actually painted or impressed on the retina of the eye. Should a person die by a violent death, the object before the eye, at the time, remains impressed on the retina. If the covering of the eye is scraped down thin, and a powerful magnifying glass applied, this image will be distinctly seen. This was the first discovery of the daguerreotype. Any scientific physician can do this.

Begin life with but little show; you may increase it afterwards.

SERMONS.

Sermons seem to be the rage just now.—We publish a few extracts from some discourses that are "some:"

A colored clergyman, preaching recently to a black audience at the South, said: "I 'spect dat de reason de Lord made us brack men was 'cause he use all the white men up before he got to the brack man, and he had to make him brack. But dat don't make no odds, my bredren; de Lord look a'ter brack man too, Don't de Scripture say dat two sparrer hawks am sold for a farden, and dat on one op'em shall fall pon de ground widout deir farder? Well pen, my bredren, if your hebenly farder care so much for a sparrehawk, when you can buy two ob 'em or a ferden, how berry much more her care for you, dat is wuth six or seven hundred dollars apiece!" If that argument isn't a colored non sequiter, we never saw a colored non sequiter.

ANOTHER SERMON.—The sermon in one of our Numbers, says the Knickerbocker, has recalled to a correspondent one which was preached in Tennessee by a Baptist ministre. When drawing near the close, he said;

"Brethring, I am an hostler, and I must curry these horses before I leave. Here is this high-blooded Episcopalian horse; see what a high head he carries, and how black his coat is, and softe as silk; but he'll kick you if you touch him on his Litany or Prayers: Whoasir, who! Here is an old sober Methodist horse: Whoa, old fellow! Just slip away his love-feasts and class-meetings, and and he'll kick till he falls: Whoa, you old shouter! whoa! Ah, *here* is the horse that is ready to kick at all times: don't you go near his confessional or penance: Whoa, Mr. Pope! How beautiful his trappings are! his surplice and mitre! Whoa, sir, who!"

And so he went on through the various denominations. When he was nearly through, an old Methodist gentlemen, well known in the place, offered his services to conclude, which were readily accepted. He said:

"Friends, I have learned this morning how to dress down horses, and, as the brother has passed two of them, I will take it upon myself to finish the work: *Here* is an animal that is neither one thing nor the other; he is treacherous and uncertain; you cannot trust him; he'll kick his best friend for a controversy. Whoa. Mule, whoa! See, brethren, how he kicks. Whoa, you old Campbellite! whoa! Here, friends, is an animal that is so stubborn he will not let me in his stall to eat from his trough; he is so stubborn that he would not go where a prophet wished him; he is so hardmouthed that Sampson used his jaw as a weapon of war against the Philistines. Whoa, you Close Consumption Baptist, woa!"

"Do you call me an ass?" exclaimed the minister, jumping up.

"Whoa!" continued his tormentor: see him kick. Whoa! hold him, friend! whoa!"

And thus the old gentleman went on, the minister ranting meantime until he got out of the church. The congregation unanimously agreed that they had never seen an ass so completoly curried before.

AN IRISH SERMON.—Mrs. Mulvany ye must die, although ye're so hale and hearty, ye must die, that ye must. And you, Mr. Rafferty, must die too, although you are so lame and so lank that ye scarce make a shadow when the sun shines, ye must die, that ye must. And you Mr. Innishkillen, ye must die too, that ye must. And you, too, Teague M'Ginnis, for all you are so rosy-cheeked, and are foriver making love to the girls at Dannybrook Fair, ye must die, yes, ye must all die.—I must die, too, although I am the pastor of the parish, and have the care of yer sowls, I must die. too; and when I shall be coming up before Goodness, and Goodness is after saying to me—"Father Mulrico Laferty, how is your parish on for drunkenness?" I shall say, "Och, mighty clane, yer honor." And then Goodness will say,—"Father Mulrico Laferty, how is your parish off for thaving, and such like deadly sins?" "Och, mighty clane, yer honor." So you see it's a good character I shall be giving Goodness ov yer all; but when Goodness shall say to me, "Father Mulrico Laferty how have they paid you their Easter dues?" What shall I say to that ye blackguards.

A RICH SERMON.—Where is the man with his harp of a thousand strings?

The following rich extract from a sermon will be recognized at a glance by some of our readers here at home. It loses much of its humor, because we cannot put in print the sing song style and appropriate gestures that accompanies it:

"My friends sin makes the purtiest young man or ooman in the world ugly-ah. And I'll tell you how I know-ah; as I was coming up to church to-day-ah, I saw some young men in the road-ah. And as I drew nigh unto them I discovered that they were playing uv marvels, and they all marveled-ah. And this party young man was the last one to marvel-ah, and when he marveled, he jumped up and flapped his hands as a rooster does his wings, and says he, "I wish I may be d——d if I haint fat-ah." And, oh my friends, then ah. And I opened my mouth and spake unto him thus-ah, says I, "young man this is not the way to salvation." "Old horse, if you had been salivated as bad as I have, you wouldn't want to hear tolk of salivation."

And now, my friends, when that ar young man said he was fat he told a lie-ah, for he was as lenn as that hungry-looking sister over thar that's always a praying so pious while the hat is bein' passed around-ah.

And, my friends, if that young man hadn't been blinded by sin, he never could a mistuk me for an old horse-ah.

The Drouth.

The accounts of the drouth in various portions of the country, are distressing. In Amelia, Chesterfield, Prince George, Dinwiddle, and indeed in all Eastern Virginia, there has been no good soaking rain for months—the gardens and pastures are dried up, and the crops well nigh entirely blasted. The last Petersburg Intelligencer says; "The heat is still distressing, and all sorts of vegetation in these parts are in the last stage of suffering. This week will decide the fate of the corn crop in a large portion of Eastern Virginia." This is true as to a large portion of North Carolina; though we learn that the inhabitants of the Southern part of the State have been blessed with good rains, and that the corn crop from Wilmington to Charlotte, (embracing a belt of forty or fifty miles,) looks well, and gives promise of a full yield. We have heard no complaints from Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Martin, Perquimans, and Chowan, and other portions of the great corn-growing region; though we have no doubt the crop is suffering there also. Still, in that section of the State, and on the Roanoke, from the nature of the soil, the want of rain is not so much felt as it is in this high and dry region.

We hear that from Charlotte to this place, the drouth is very serious; and that in Orange, Granville, and Warren both the corn and tobacco crops are much blighted and retarded. A good rain *just now*, would save half, or perhaps three-fourths a crop in this vicinity; but if it should not come within a week, we can hardly expect more than half a crop. The weather is now *very* warm, with no signs of rain. —*Ral. Standard.*

Ethan Allen.

A good story is told of that rare old patriot, Col. Ethan Allen, whose services in the "times that tried men's souls" were only equalled by his daring assertions of the right of private opinion in theological matters. A well known divine, pastor of the village church, called one evening on the Colonel, and while enjoying his true New England hospitality at the supper table the conversation turned upon church matters.

Quoth the minister—"Colonel, how does it happen that a man of your extensive influence and information has never seen it his duty to join our society? You know we want laborers in the vineyard—especially such laborers as you are. Your example would tend greatly to strengthen our hands and fortify our hearts against the dire assaults of the evil one."

"Well, Brother," replied Allen, "I have often thought as you do about the business, and one day I had almost made up my mind to fall into the ranks, but that night I had a dream which caused me to give it up."

"Ah!" exclaimed the minister, "what did you dream?"

"Well, I thought I was standing at the entrance of Paradise, and saw a man go up and knock."

"Who's that?" asked a voice from within.

"A friend wishing admittance," was the reply.

"The door was opened and the keeper stepped out."

"Well, sir, to what denomination did you belong to down yonder?"

"I am an Episcopalian," replied the candidate for admission.

"Go in, then, and take a seat near the door, on the east side."

"Just then another stepped up; he was a Presbyterian, and the guardian directed him to take a seat."

"A large number were admitted, and received directions where to seat themselves, I then stepped up to the entrance."

"Well, sir, who are you?" asked the guardian.

"I am neither High Churchman, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Calvinist, Catholic or Jew; but I am that old Ethan Allen that you probably have heard of from below."

"What the man that took Ticonderoga?"

"The same," I replied.

"All right, Ethan," said he, "just step in and sit down *wherever you please!*"

Common Schools.

FOR THE TIMES.

UNION COUNTY, N. C., July 22, 1856.

The Committee of Examination take pleasure in announcing the result of the first public examination of Teachers of Common Schools in Union county, although the Committee have heretofore, by no means, been remiss or unattentive to this important part of their duty. Upon public notice being given, the applicants for certificates, assembled on the 15th of July, at the Courthouse in Monroe, but the Committee regret that so few were in attendance. About twenty applicants were examined, all of which acquitted themselves highly creditable and praise-worthy, a respectable number of which received the mark of No 1, the others at medium Nos. The Committee of Examination being desirous to elevate the standard of numbering certificates as the improving and fast advancing cause of education require.

The Committee are truly gratified in being able to state, that each applicant, on close examination, sustained a fair and unimpeachable moral character, that a more respectable parade of young gentlemen (all without exception were young men) are seldom seen called together on any occasion.

The examination throughout was conducted with decorum, and many visitors and spectators expressed their entire satisfaction, and gave their warm approbation.

Many young gentlemen who came forward that day as applicants made each others acquaintance, which we hope will be happy and lasting as life.

CHAIRMAN.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

Couldn't Afford It.

"I had a dream the other night,
When every thing was still;
I thought I saw old ignorance
A-riding of a quill."

I would not have placed the above unintelligible stanza at the head of my article, but I fear the absence of classical quotation may offend some of my learned readers. These expressive words are undoubtedly of the purest and highest order, and their claims to *classicality* placed beyond cavil, as their author's name is so far buried in musty antiquity as to be now irrecoverable. But "that is neither here nor there." I was about to speak of a fellow that, I hope, none of you are acquainted with—the man that takes no paper.

He will not be offended at what I say, for printing troubles him not. Happy fellow! The sneers of the inky pressman affect him not. The seething words of the editor stir up no commotion in his soul. The furious exclamation, and dashes, of the printer, disturb not the even calm which is habitual to him. Blissfully unconscious fellow! that know'st not of the evil deeds of thy fellow-mortals—the murders, robberies, licentiousness, cheating, and wars, which are ever in progress. Is not aware of the anguish, the pain, torture, sickness and misery, to which mortals are subject. Enviable man! Not troubled with the necessity of excessive and long-protracted mental labor; that other men are only to ruffle that repose of mind which none but "the man that takes no paper," fully enjoys and appreciates. The rise and fall of markets are of no more importance to him than the fate of nations, and both equally unworthy of his consideration. He can look back at his past life, and say with complacency and "the poet:"

"I ne'er did study in those muddy
Grammar books, and such, sir;
But then, think you, I never knew
That Holland took the Dutch, sir!

"Then I believe in steaks of beef;
I never was mistaken;
I never mistook, for slate or book,
My butter or my bacon.

"And then again, by might or main,
I each day take my dinner,
And never fail, how strong the gale,
To always come off winner."

Such is the happy man, and this short extract from "the poet" partly depicts to us the truly mundane joys which fall to his lot. How different from the insipid, dull, tiring, prosaic occupations of the man who must spend his money, time, and mental and physical abilities in *nosing* bedaubed paper.

But, as the prefatory quotation implies, I had a dream. Now, I've dreamed of ghosts and hobgoblins, of imps and Apollyons, of starved wretches, and, worst of all, of unpaid editors; but the fantasies of dream-life never depicted, *fully*, the unfortunate wight who didn't take a paper. What was he like? What his body was, I was not able to determine; lean and lank, perchance, or ought to be, and on his ignorant carcase the worn-out ghosts of rags and patches. Shoes and hats he has not (or ought n't to have,) for they have been invented since the flood. His eyes are hollow and sunken, possibly gone to hunt the little soul that dwells within. His hands are worn bony, grasping for nothingness. Methought I saw him coming thus, and as he approached nearer, he swelled forth into a large, hale and hearty *human*, chinking—it might have been—a few thousand dollars. Then I took courage, and asked him to subscribe. "Stranger," he answered, "I hain't no larnin', and don't b'lieve in sich onery things; and can't 'ford 'em, neither." "But you have a wife and daughter who ——;" but he broke in with, "Don't tell me that stuff; their place is in the kitchen." Then I saw my picture was true—the mirror of the inner man.

Widow Bedott—good old soul—tells us that the Deacon affirmed, that "we are all poor critters;" but my version now reads, in addition, "but some are poorer." I've heard of Job's poor gobbler, who leaned against the fence to take a breath; of the poor old maid, who sighed herself invisible; and of the poor farm that would bring nothing but taxes;—but when I go round to Poverty Corner again, I shall take with me the man that takes no paper.

I have heard of little things; of the Lilliputian gentry, who mistook a poor fellow's capillary for natural cables; of the fairy Queen Mab, whose weight would not press down an eyelash; of the minute animalculæ, a thousand of whom could take a lively "hoe-down" on the point of a pin; —but I never had an adequate idea of infinitesimal littleness, till I saw the sham Teacher who couldn't afford to take a Common School Journal.

T. WELLES STANLEY.

IOWA, May 27, 1856.

YOU WILL BE WANTED.—Take courage, young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure apprentice—a poor neglected orphan; a scoff and a bye-word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it may be? Have you a virtuous, a pure desire, and an honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days *you will be wanted.* The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime ere the call is made, but virtuous aims, pure desires, and honest are too few and sacred not to be appreciated—not to be wanted.

Your virtues shall not always lie hidden; your poverty shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle; obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have constant increasement.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

News of the Day.

Terrible Colliery Explosion.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN LIVES LOST.

The Liverpool Times of the 19th ult., furnishes the following particulars of the explosion which occurred on Tuesday, the 15th ult., in the collieries of Messrs. Insole & Co., at Cymmar, Cardiff, which has produced consequences hitherto unparalleled in the melancholy history of colliery accidents in South Wales.

It appears that on Tuesday morning 116 or 117 men and boys went down into the Cymmerpit, little anticipating the horrible catastrophe about to occur. The two firemen, whose duty it was to examine the pit, to ascertain if there was any foul air or gas in it, proceeded at about 6 o'clock, pronouncing the pit safe. In less than an hour after—indeed, before some had stripped off their clothes to commence work—the terrible gas exploded, and the affrighted people ran hither and thither for a few moments. Then one fell in the dark, and others staggering along stumbled on their dead companions, and fell dead also. Here some were struggling amid the tortures of the fire. There was a tram full of boys all dead; and in other places, in sidings or niches in the level, men had sat down to await their fearful doom, and had died with their elbows resting on their knees and their faces buried in their hands. Some had struggled forward, no doubt hoping to reach the airways and possibly escape.

When the report of the explosion was heard on the surface, it was too well apprehended what had occurred. Rumor says, that for a day or two previously, indications had been given of what was about to occur. "Blower," or casual explosions of gas, had taken place. Two doorways had been blown down only on the previous day, and there were too many reasons to believe the quantity of electricity with which the air had been charged, that an explosion of a more extensive nature might take place This was too fully verified; and of the 200 colliers who worked in the Cymmer Colliery, more than one half, were at a moment's notice swept into eternity. 116 human beings went down into the pit of death that morning, and of that host only six returned alive.

The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit—those women congregated there to await and recognise the dead—as during the long interval that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread on Tuesday morning till the last body was brought out on the morning of Wednesday, were frightful and distressing.

All day long the brave fellows who ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the dead, sent up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries. On Wednesday morning the 110th body was brought out, and it was left to conjecture whether any still lay in the pit of death. It was supposed, however, that all who had perished were now brought up.

Workmen were immediately put on to supply coffins for the dead. There they were, working hastily with the saw and plane, to construct rude shells in which to deposit the unfortunate dead in their untimely graves, amid the crowds of eager people still waiting to see the last of the dreadful calamity.

COST OF OUR ARMY.—The Army Appropriation bill, now before Congress requires for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1857, no less than $12,124,226 57. Add to this about a million and a half more embraced to the Deficiency bill passed not long since, and the aggregate expense attending the maintenance of our army for twelve months is nearly fourteen millions of dollars. Some of the items may be interesting. Pay of the army, $3,275,170; subsistence, $1,989,034; Quarter-masters' supplies, $1,010,009; transportation, $1,500,000; computation of officers' subsistence, $661,667; clothing, $924,833;57; constructing barracks, &c., $500,000. The probability is that some of these sums may be very materially lessened, but it is not likely that the aggregate will be reduced below ten millions of dollars.

SHOT.—A free negro named Jordan Pettifoot of this town was shot on Wednesday last by some unknown person and died yesterday morning.

A man has been arrested on surspicion of having committed the deed, and has given bail to answer the charge.—*Fay Carolina 2nd.*

The "Revolution" in San Francisco.

Official Report of Major, General Volney E. Howard to Governor Johnson.

Major-General Volney E. Howard has made a lengthy report to Gov. Johnson, of California, of the proceedings in San Francisco. The report is published officially in the Sacramento State Journal. After giving a minute account of the arrest of Judge Terry and the capture of the State arms, it proceeds to comment as follows:

The circumstances connected with this movement are such as to leave no doubt on my mind that the insurgents aim at nothing less than an entire overthrow of the State government, and secession from the Federal Union. If it had been their purpose to disband in a short period, they would not have committed piracy by robbing a vessel of a small quantity of arms upon the bay. They would not subsequently have levied actual war upon the State by surrounding the armories by a large military force and seizing the State arms and making prisoners of the men guarding them—especially when they knew that your orders were that I should act on the defensive, and that I had no power or means to pursue any other line of conduct. It must be obvious to all men of ordinary discernment, that this lawless association has proceeded from one crime and outrage to another, until they have arrived at the conclusion that there is no safety for their leaders but in revolution and a seperate government on the Pacific—they have committed treason, murder, piracy, and the felony of kidnapping.

They have violenty and with force of arms trodden down the authority of the executive and the judiciary. They have, at the point of the bayonet, resisted the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus*—for ages justly considered the bulwark of personal liberty. They have assembled around the jail of the county of San Francisco large numbers of armed men, and planted a cannon against the front, and thus compelled the surrender of two persons therein detained in the custody of the law, whom they have since put to death without a legal trial or the forms of judicial proceedings. They have, without a warrant or any other process of law, forcibly searched the houses of honest and peaceable citizens at the dead hour of night, outraging families and terrifying defenceless females. For nearly six weeks they have trampled down, by an armed military despotism in San Francisco, every constitutional right secured to the citizens by Magna Charter and the Bill of Rights. They have robbed us of the heritages earned for us by the labors and sufferings of the sages and patriots of 1776. They have erected in the heart of the commercial metropolis a fortification filled with armed men to overawe the citizens and the civil authorities. By day and night they paraded in the streets large bodies of armed men and San Francisco presents continually the appearance of a city in the possession of a foreign foe—and it is so practically. It is well known that the Vigilance Committee have armed and hired a large body of foreign mercenaries to shoot down the officers and citizens of the State in discharge of the duties cast upon them by the laws and their oaths of office.

Men who have committed such crimes as those against the State, are naturally hurried by fear and desperation. Before them is the abyss of revolution and secession; behind the halter. They dare not return under a government of honest judges, with a prospect of fair jurors, who will administer the laws without the commission of perjury. It is a fact worthy of notice that during this whole excitement, licentious as the press is, the District Judges in San Francisco—the highest judicial officers in the city, both as to civil and criminal jurisdiction—have not even been assailed. Their purity is not questioned. To escape from the consequences of trial before these officers, members of the Vigilance Committee, through their mouth pieces—the press, have constantly clamored for their resignation.

They have demanded the resignation of the Mayor, Sheriff, and all other city and county officers, on the avowed ground that the Vigilance Committee could not disband with safety, until these offices were filled with creatures of their own. Failing in this object, they see no safety but in revolution. Knowing that the Executive dispatched by the last steamer a requisition on the President of the United States for the necessary means to put down the insurrection, and perfectly aware that the President under the constitution and the acts of Congress has no discretion, but is bound to furnish not only arms but to employ all the land and naval force of the United States for that purpose, they perceive that their punishment is inevitable; that it is a mere question of time, unless they can throw off the authority of the Union and tear California from the constellation of States. They see that under the laws of this State there is no limitation of the time within which they may be prosecuted for murder; that so long as California is in the Union and they may exist and remain within its limits, they are liable to prosecution and the ignominious penalty of the gallows. They have no safety, therefore, but in drawing all their fellow citizens after them into anarchy and disunion. They seek to pull all down to a common infamy of crime.

It is doubtless true that up to the time of the refusal of General Wool to grant arms to the State, had he complied with the requisition, that they would have disbanded within four days, and order would have been restored without the firing of a gun. But the knowledge that the State was comparatively destitute of arms, is the key to all the recent high handed measures, outrages and crimes. They use their momentary power to gloat over, insult and trample upon the people of the State. * * * * * * * * *

If crime is not punished in San Francisco, it is not for the want of able and upright judges. It is owing to the corruption of the juries. It will be admitted that the jury system in San Francisco has not always been remarkable for purity. But whose fault is it? That of the very merchants and shop-keepers who now mainly constitute the Vigilance Committee. They decline or shirk the duty of serving on juries on any frivolous pretext. It is well known that a distinguished judge in that city not long since adjourned his court for the day, alleging that he was sickened with hearing business men commit perjury in swearing to excuses to evade serving on juries.

* * * * * *

As to the election frauds—bribery and ballot-box stuffing—there is no doubt that it has been a monstrous evil in San Francisco. These crimes have been resorted to to a frightful extent by all political parties; but the punishment has fallen exclusively upon the offenders in one. Some of the most notorious perpetrators of election frauds are prominent members of, and sympathizers with the Vigilance Committee. They are honored and protected members of that treasonable association.—Since they have created a new punishment unknown to the law—that of banishment—why do they not mete out equal justice to all. * * * * *

Neither can these men escape scrutiny into their motives. They are not purely those of the public good. There are in the Vigilance Committee some merchants of wealth and business integrity. There are a host of others on the verge of bankruptcy. They are men unable to make remittances before this commotion began, and who are now urging its prolongation, because it affords them a plausible excuse for not sending, per mail, funds which they are unable to remit. No one wishes to take out an attachment or foreclose a mortgage against an influential member of the Vigilance Committee. As to him, the courts are practically closed. Capital is timid, and shrinks from insurrection, civil commotion and the conflict of arms, but a man who trades on a borrowed capital, and in an untried hour, is little more affected by the losses of his creditors and landlord, than the barricade Frenchman whom he hires to devastate the city. An ocean of flame burns nothing that he can call his own. What right have such men to kidnap one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a gentleman who is the soul of honor and truth? How dare these traitors thrust Dr. Ashe into their dungeon, erected at the expense of their creditors—a gentleman who has committed no offence, and upon whose integrity the mildew of calumny has never before rested?

No one who has closely observed the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee for the last few days can doubt that it has sunk into a mere political machine. The leading spirits outside and in belong to a certain political combination, are well known and marked for their former political associations and affinities. They cannot disguise their selfish and unholy ambition. Their purpose is various; some wish for a separation from the Union—others to continue the association until after the November election for mere party purposes. They think they see in it a patent lever for controlling the elections in California.

I am well aware that "33 Seal" have published an official denial of these prejudices. Traitors never admit their treason in the outset. It is quite as easy for "33" to deny the purpose until the plot is ripe; but it is well known that many of its prominent members have advocated a new government on the streets, and that others have avowed the purpose of keeping up the organization until after the election, because it was such a capital thing with which to beat their opponents. When the proper time arrives these things will be fastened upon them by irrefragible proof. * * * * *

The honest yeomanry and miners in the country have hearts, and the sentiments and the souls of honest and free men. Call them to the rescue, with their rifles and such arms as they possess—they will respond to the call, redeem the country from this deep disgrace, which is a stain upon every citizen, however humble. The sober people have right hearts and stout arms. They have made the country what it is in peace and war, and will never fail to redeem it in the hour of danger and public calamity. Let them deal with the traitors.

VOLNEY E. HOWARD.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 30.—A heavy rain and thunder storm occurred here last night which occasioned considerable damage. Five barns and one dwelling house were destroyed by lightning. The barns were filled with this year's entire crops. The loss is heavy. There is also other damages reported in the same county.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Enquirer states that on Wednesday night last there assembled in a Hall on Walnut street, 300 men, to organize themselves into a Vigilance committee. The most desperate plans were discussed. Their movement was unknown, the police, but the entreaties of two or three men among them was all that kept the bomb from exploding in their midst. By a vote of 169 to 112 they agreed to await a certain contingency. This mystic contingency it supposes to be the decision in the coming trial of Arrison for the murder of Catharine Allison.

This is the effect of the indiscriminate and intemperate denunciation by newspapers of the administration of justice through judges and juries. We do not see much likelihood that the system of jury trials, established in this country and in England, for so many years, under which a man has the right to meet his accusers and be judged by his peers, after a full and fair investigation of the facts, will be much improved by substituting an irresponsible and secret tribunal, acting under excitement, through prejudice and without any competent knowledge of the laws, or the principles of law approved by the wisdom of ages. Who knows but another Vigilance Committee, stronger, more powerful, and equally as secret, may not take it into its head to sit in judgment upon a previous Vigilance Committee, after the latter has completed its labors and proceed to punish its members according to the example which they may have just set? This will be the natural result of such unauthorized and violent interferences with the legal administration of justice, and we do not believe that an intelligent community, after enjoying the blessings which the experience of ages of enlightenment has bestowed upon society, are disposed to fall back into barbarism, and hold their lives, property, and sosial, legal, and political rights, upon the uncertain tenure of wild justice as administered among savages.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN.—Dr. H. G. Davis says: "In a few cases of convulsion in children when I have arrived so late as to find the little patient, to appearance, in articulo mortis, and feeling that whatever was done must be done instantly, I have applied to the chest a napkin wet in quite boiling hot water. It was applied for a second perhaps; then after being raised for two or three seconds, the application repeated, thus just falling short of injuring the skin. The effect was in every instance to cause the child to take a full inspiration—somewhat like a sigh, the pulse immediately returning when it had been entirely lost at the wrist."

REMARKABLE SNAKE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Tully, Lewis county, Missouri, says:

I saw yesterday one of the greatest natural curiosities now—a snake with two heads, one at each extremity. The body was about two feet long and two inches in diameter in the centre.—The snake was well formed, large in the centre, and gradually tapers to each end, with two perfect heads in every respect. But the most novel thing to witness was its actions towards the gentleman that caught it, running one way with as much ease apparently as the other, with both tongues out, each raging apparently with anger. I have no doubt many of your readers will look upon this as false, (a snake story,) but it is a fact, and can be vouched for by many of our most respectable citizens.

SMALL NOTES.—We hear constantly, from all parts of the State, loud complaints ply people of all parties against the suppression of the one and two dollar notes. At the same time it is supposed that there will be an objection in the Legislature to confining the privilege of such an issue to any one bank. Yet it certainly would not be wise to give all the banks an unlimited power to issue such notes. They would be issued in larger quantities than the public convenience would require. To prevent this, it has been proposed to give to all the banks the right to issue to the amount of 10 per cent, of their capital.

There ought to be no objection to this, or something like it. It is not because the Bank of Fayetteville has had this privilege, that we or others have favored it; but because it was a great convenience to the public that these notes should be issued somewhere. Therefore, let the right be given here or elsewhere, or everywhere, to a limited extent. Let us have the small notes, and let us have, likewise, a rebuke of such secret legislation as that by which they hav been interdicted.—*Fay. Obs.*

Steamboat Disaster.

WHITE HALL, Vt., July 30.—The steamer John Gray was burnt yesterday on Lake George, near Garfield. Several of the passengers and crew perished. The bodies of four females have been recovered.

EPIDEMICS.

One unvarying character of epidemics is, that they are all fevers. The Black Death of the fourteenth century, an aggravated form of the Oriental or Bubo plague, was a fever, deriving its name from effusions blood forming spots on the arms, face, and neck. The Oriental plague, still in existence in Egypt and eastern Europe, and the sweating sickness of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, were both fevers; and even the cholera of the present day in the last or perfect stages of its developments, is a fever. All the ordinary epidemics, such as typhus, scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox, are recognized fevers.

Epidemics are generally preceded by two signs. One is the influenza. The plague, cholera, &c., have all been heralded by this disease. The first attack of cholera in England was preceded by an outbreak of influenza, which resembled in the minutest particular that which ushered in the mortal sweating sickness of 1855; and the cholera of 1848 was preceded by influenza of 1847.

Epidemics are periodical. The first appearance of the sweating sickness was in 1485. It spread over England for a year then disappeared. After a lapse of twenty years it broke out again, went over all its former haunts, and after six months died away. In eleven years it came again, and again died away in six months. A fourth time it returned after a sleep of eleven years, continued six months, then disappeared. Its fifth and last visitation was after a period of twenty three years. It raged—as it had raged before—in six months, as usual, disappeared; and since then, this was 1551, it has never been known in any country whatsoever. The Oriental plague breaks out in the East every ten years; the fever epidemics of London occur every ten or twelve years, the Irish typhus epidemics have been decennial visitations for the last hundred and fifty years. Epidemic cholera remained with us fifteen months, on its first visitation. After sixteen years it broke out again, for exactly fifteen months as before. Again—this time after an absence of only five years—it came for seventeen months; coming each time and leaving earlier than it had done before. According to this rule we may expect it again, after even a shorter absence.

Epidemics are rapid in their effects. Death generally occurs after a few hours; seldom, if the disease can be protracted. The great object of all modern treatment of cholera, for instance is to gain time; for if the disease does not kill at once, the patient will oftener recover than die after a prolonged attack. It is the shock, rather than the exhaustion which destroys.

Lastly, epidemics are alike in cause. Overcrowding, filth, exhalations from foul sewers, rivers, ditches, canals, etc., putrescent animal or vegetable matter, impure drinking water, unwholesome meat, decayed vegetables, unsound grain—these are some of the predisposing personal causes of epidemics, which make all those living under such conditions more likely to be attacked than those in healthier circumstances. But of all predisposing causes foul air ranks as chief. The condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit which if allowed to remain for a few days, forms a solid, thick, glutonous mass, having a strong oder of animal matter. If examined by the microscope it seems to undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable growth and this is followed by the production of multitudes of animalculae—a decisive proof that it must contain organic matter, otherwise it could not nourish organic beings. This was the result arrived at by Dr. Angus Smith, in his beautiful experiments on the air and water of towns, wherein he showed that the lungs and skin gave out organic matter, which is in itself a deadly poison, producing headache, sickness, or epidemic, according to its strength. Why, if a few drops of the liquid matter, obtained by the condensation of the air of a foul locality, introduced into the vein of a dog, can produce death with usual phenomena of typhus fever, what incalculable evil must it not produce on those human beings who breathe it again and again, rendered fouler and less capable of sustaining life with each breath drawn.

VALUABLE DIAMOND.—The Lake Superior Journal notices the finding of a diamond that would measure three-fourths of an inch in length and at least one-fourth of an inch in thickness. It is a regular formed octagon, and all who have seen it, pronounce it diamond, but of what exact value is yet uncertain, it being in the rough state. It cuts glass like a knife, and shows all the brilliancy of a diamond of the first water, which, if it should prove to be, will make its value not less than two thousand dollars. The diamond was found by the wife of Mr. Alfred Hauffman, while walking on the shore of the Lake. The waves washed it up, and on receding left it exposed to the rays of the sun, when its brightness attracted her attention, and she picked it up.

Great Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, July 30.—A fire occurred at North street yesterday, rendering eighty families houseless. Two dead bodies were recovered from the ruins this morning, making nine lives lost by the fire.

DEAD. A man by the name of Thomas Highland was found dead on the outskirts of Winston, N. C., on Saturday morning, 26th inst. He was seen about the place the evening before, quite intoxicated, and was heard making a mournful noise after remaining there awhile by those living near the place, at which time he was afterwards supposed to have been stricken by apoplexy. He attended the circus in Salem the day before, but was summoned to the bar of God at night. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

Guilford Elections.

This issue of the TIMES was delayed one day in order to furnish our patrons with the election returns. Below we give the official vote.

PRECINCTS.	Gilmer.	Brem.	Gorrell.	Caldwell.	Clapp.	Sherwood.	Albright.	Scott.	Osburn.	Brittain.	Apple.	Pinnix.	Winbourne.	Houston.	Total.
GOVERNOR.															
Greensborough,	402	68	164	290	34	136	205	341	255	37	10	4	225	209	
Jamestown,	345	184	124	219	40	45	95	163	163	72	171	183	311	237	
Cobbs,	289	26	123	239	9	8	54	186	91	55	8	1	226	80	
Friendship,	215	38	75	167	28	104	48	111	72	99	28	28	365	74	
Bruce's,	204	48	94	186	68	41	22	124	65	146	73	60	118	128	
Gilmer's,	175	47	98	163	48	17	39	85	64	10	18	12	126	70	
Monticello,	110	72	72	85	22	15	4	27	26	8	12	64	112	61	
Thompson's,	48	24	26	35	6	3	4	34	8	8	22	21	42	52	
Double Springs,	14	25	44	60	3	8	23	49	28	4	6	3	24	54	
Rose's,	144	35	62	136	21	36	33	102	91	42	5	3	111	68	
Glenn's,	55	25	32	47	9	16	4	43	20	4	2	2	28	23	
SHERIFF.															
COMMONERS.															
SENATE.															
Total.	2,559	571	949	1696	380	555	558	1308	946	408	374	332	1476	1051	

Apple, Pinnix and Tomlinson were division candidates. Mr. Tomlinson's name does not appear in the table, but he received 180 votes. All the gentlemen elected are Americans. Gilmer's nett gain is 405.

Common Schools.

By reference to the Common school department for this week, the reader will find an account of a public examination of teachers. This is the first of the kind we have heard of, and the plan appears to us to be a very good one. If we had time and room this week, we would like to speak more at length on the subject. We hope, however, that in addition to what we may say hereafter, other chairman may favor us with communications on the subject, and assist in eliciting a general interest in the cause of Common Schools.

CONTRIBUTORS:—We have received the "Pilot Mountain and its wonders;" "To A. " "I'm ready," a reply to "Now is the time"; and some others, which shall be attended to immediately. We are glad or bachelor correspondent, *Curtis*, stands such a good chance, and if he does not improve the present opportunity, we shall feel inclined to club him.

BIRTH OF AN AUSTRIAN PRINCESS.—A letter dated Vienna, July 13, says.

Yesterday morning, at half-past five o'clock the Empress was delivered of a daughter. At eight o'clock a salvo of twenty-one guns announced the birth of the Princess. A *Te Deum* was chanted at 11 o'clock.

The baptism of her Imperiel Highness the Archduchess took place to day at 10 o'clock. On this occasion an amnesty was granted by the Emperor for a great number of political offences. In Transylvania many persons have been released. The estates confiscated from the Hungarins while that country was under martial law, are restored, and numerous other poons have been conceded.

REVIEWS:—For want of room, we must postpone several notices of new books and periodicals until next week.

☞ Wm Howes, a journeyman printer in Montgomery, Alabama, recently came into possession of $75,000. The fattest take he ever had.

VIRGINIA COPPER.—The Cranberry Copper mines near Hillsville, are yielding five tons of ore per week, and working fifteen men. The Wild Cat mine employs sixteen men and yields six tons of ore per week. At the Ann Phipps mines eighteen hands are employed and six tons of copper raised weekly. A lump of ore has been taken out of the last named mine weighing 2000 pounds and worth $300.

Walker, President of Nicaragua.

The news from Nicaragua continues to be of an interesting character. Gen. Walker, who has been acting for several months as Governor under President Rivas, has somehow been elected President, and is now the chief executive of that State in name as well as in fact. The *Nicaraguense*, Walker's organ, says that Walker received 15,835, Ferrer 4,447, Rivas 867, Salizar 2,087; in all 23,236, which the *Nicaraguense* says is over two-thirds of the full voting population, from which it infers that the election was not a mere form, but bona fide turnout of the people.

The strangest part of it is, that Rivas, under whose authority Walker purported to act and whose government he sustained and set up, is now put out by him, and he and his Secretary, Salizar, declared to be traitors. Surely the history of political movements in Spanish American Republics presents a strange succession of unaccountable changes.

The inauguration took place on the 12th ult., in the plaza of Grenada. Some things in the affair strike us as theatrical. Provisional President, Fermin Ferrer, made an address to Walker, after which the oaths of office were administered to him, he (Walker) being on his knees while the oaths were being administered, and while the responses were being made.

Oath of Office.

You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power, and to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists, you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfil all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatches.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President William Walker delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following extracts from his inaugural address will be read with interest:

The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotency of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hand of an All-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world I hope they may be led to perceive that, although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determined to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but I trust they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself cre-

ates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practises of that divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

THERMOMETER—JULY, 1856.

Below we give some observations for the month of July, which a friend handed in during the past week. We would remark that the observer supposed, when he first commenced making his observations, that 1 o'clock was the hottest hour of the day. He finds, however, that it is much warmer between two and three, but having commenced with one, to make the table regular, it is continued through the month.

D. of W.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunset.	Remarks.
Tuesday	1	77	92	86	Fair. Breeze N. E.
Wednesd	2	74	85	81	Shower afternoon.
Thursda	3	74	82	81	Fore'n show'y. Ev'g fair.
Friday	4	76	86	88	Sky hazy.
Saturda	5	72	83	78	Evening showery.
Sunday	6	70	85	80	Fair.
Monday	7	72	83	72	Thunder showers after'n
Tuesday	8	71	77	75	Fore'n rain. Ev'g cloudy.
Wednesd	9	70	82	80	Fair.
Thursday	10	72	80	78	"
Friday	11	70			"
Saturda	12	70	84		"
Sunday	13	75	74	75	Heavy rain about noon.
Monday	14	71	88	84	Fair.
Tuesday	15	76	91	87	"
Wednesd	16	76	90	83	"
Thursda	17	73	89	86	"
Friday	18	75	89		"
Saturda	19	71	83	78	"
Sunday	20	66	82	76	"
Monday	21	64		76	"
Tuesday	22	62	85	78	"
Wednesd	23	66	86	79	"
Thursda	24	64			"
Friday	25	70	80	80	"
Saturda	26	72	87	84	"
Sunday	27	74	91	86	"
Monday	28	76	93	91	"
Tuesday	29	77	95		Distant thunder show's.
Wednesd	30	77	96	92	Fair. (Warmest day.)
Thursda	31	74	93		"

The Thermometer occupied a point of average temperature, in the shade. A few blanks occur in the above table, on account of the absence of the observer.

The Railroad.

It will be seen by the advertisement that the schedule for the mail train has been changed so as to connet with the South Carolina road running both ways.

While speaking of the road we will take occasion to pay a just tribute to the Conductors and Engineers, for the extreme care they take to prevent any accident, which may happen from irregular running. For some cause, the up train for last Sunday was detained until Monday, when it was compelled to run without a schedule. The Freight train due on Monday for fear of an accident, determined not to run until the irregular train had passed up, thus preventing the possibility of a collision. We rejoice in such a road, and in such officers. And we feel assured that the public, wearied with narrow escapes, will reward such precaution with liberal patronage.

We learn by a notice sent out from the Superintendent's office, that after next Monday no excursion tickets will be given at reduced rates.

The present wheat season has added greatly to the business of the road, the company being compelled to run a daily Freight train, instead of a triweekly as heretofore. This speaks well both for the up country and the Rail Road.

Oak Ridge.

The annual examination of this institution took place last week. We had for some time looked forward to the occasion with much interest; but were prevented from attending by unavoidable circumstances, just on the eve of starting.

We learn however that they had a vast assemblage present, and that every thing passed off with abundant satisfaction. The school has taken a deep hold upon the people, and its prospects were never brighter. It is becoming *the school* of the surrounding counties. Some ill-fated wind has blown away the communication sent us by a friend giving an account of the exercises. We would be pleased to receive another.

FATAL ACCIDENT:—The Salisbury *Watchman* says, Mr. David Upright, of that county, while running his wagon out of his barn, caught the wheel on the door which fell, crushing him to the ground, and so injuring him that he only survived forty-six hours. He breathed his last on Saturday morning the 12th of July. Aged 63 years.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—By request, the Rev. W. H. Bobbitt will preach a sermon to the young men of this place, in the Methodist Church, on Sunday night next.

Affairs in California.

We have been presenting for some time lengthy news items from this State, presenting the condition of affairs in rather an alarming aspect. But when misrule and insubordination once possesses a people, the natural tendency is from bad to worse. And thus it is with the vigilance Committee of San Francisco, until the state of affairs in California is truly alarming. The government is paralyzed, and the lives and property of the people are at the mercy of an irresponsible mob, whose deliberations are secret, whose names even are not known, and whose crimes already committed leave them no hope but in continuing the dreadful system of prosecution and terrorism which they have inaugurated.

The Vigilance Committee seems to be composed principally of merchants, and the most of these trading on borrowed capital. In speaking of their supporters, the New York Post says,—

Over three hundred Frenchmen, well drilled and good soldiers, have, we understand, taken service in support of the committee; and, indeed, we are advised, have the control of it with the countenance of Mr. Consul Dillon whose avowed object is the organization into an independent power. Nothing in the history of the French Revolution is more revolting than the system of secret and bloody persecution which they have adopted. Unless a stop be put to their interferes soon California will, inevitably, be deluged with blood. The press is no longer free and the citizens, who deplore the acts which they can not prevent, dare not communicate with the eastern journals, for fear of being traced and charged with some imaginary crime, and consigned to a dungeon or the gallows by packed or intimidated jury.

As no part of the world is perfect we may not be surprised at hearing of things occasionally going contrary to our views of right. And, perhaps in some extreme cases, a resort to what is termed "lynch law," may appear justifiable. At first, the people of the Atlantic states supposed that this was the case with California and rather sympathised with the committees; many even praised and sanctioned their movements. But subsequent accounts show the terrible lengths to which the organization has gone in breaking open the State Armories and seizing the arms of the State—in erecting in the heart of the city of San Francisco a regular fort in which are confined as prisoners all who are bold enough to stand up for the constituted authorities, or who, without any alleged crime are objects of suspicion. Among these prisoners were at the latest accounts, Judge Terry of the Supreme Court, and other Governmental officers.

We extract the most reasonable accounts of this last outrage.

Dr. R. P Ashe, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., is Captain of a Volunteer Company, organized under the legal authority of the Governor. A portion of his command including a man named Maloney, had been dispatched to the other side of the Bay in pursuance of the Governor's orders, to bring to the City certain arms belonging to the State, for the use of the State forces. The sloop in which these arms were being brought, was pursued and taken in the waters of the bay under the jurisdiction of the United States, by a superior force of the Vigilance men, who thus laid themselves open to an indictment in the United States Court, on a charge of piracy. Maloney and a man named Philips were witnesses to this act of piracy, and the Committees determined to get them into their hands and thus suppress their testimony.

Accordingly a party of men, members of the Vigilance Committee, headed by a man named Hopkins, entered the room of Capt. Ashe.—They said they came to arrest Mr. Moloney by order of the Vigilance Committee. Captain Ashe told them they could not arrest any man in his room and ordered them out. They retired, and Capt. Ashe ordered Mr. Moloney and several gentlemen present, among whom were Judge Terry, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Rowe, and Lieut. McNabb, to go to the Armory of the Blues, on the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. They obeyed the order, several of the party being armed with guns, and were followed by the delegation of the Vigilance Committee, who had previously made the attempt to arrest Mr. Moloney, and whose number had been increased by this time to about twenty men. When Captain Ashe's party had arrived at the corner of the alley on Jackson street, a short distance above the Pennsylvania Engine House, they were assaulted by the "bold Vigilance boys," and an attempt made to arrest Mr. Moloney. Judge Terry told them he was an officer of the law, and they had no right to arrest any one save by a legal process. Hopkins told Justice Terry he would arrest him too if he interferred, and at the same moment seized the gun in the hands of the Judge and attempted to take it out of his possession. A struggle ensued for the gun when Hopkins drew his pistol on the Judge and attempted to shoot him, whereupon he drew a knife and cut Hopkins in the back of the neck about four inches from the left ear. All this time the companions of Hopkins held drawn pistols on the Judge, and were only deterred from shooting by the determined attitude of Captain Ashe and his companions. During the scuffle for the gun a pistol was discharged by a member of the Vigilance Committee, intended for Judge Terry, which came very near striking officer Nugent, who was trying to separate the parties. After Hopkins received the blow he dropped his pistol and hurried down Jackson street to the Pennsylvania Engine House, where several gentlemen were promptly in attendance and dressed his wound. He bled very profusely, but we understand his wound is not of a serious nature.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, who was an eye witness, says:

Capt. Ashe was seized violently, and Judge Terry was seized by about twenty men with pistols pointed at his head, and one man first snapped his pistol at Judge Terry and then fired at him—all before he drew his knife. The man he stabbed held him by the throat. I was sure they would have killed him. Nothing but his courage saved his life.

This arrest of Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, and his imprisonment for nearly a fortnight, attended with circumstances of peculiar outrage and indignity, by the officers of this self constituted government best illustrate its fell and proscriptive spirit. No one dares to utter a word against its doings, or he is "spotted;" a circle is drawn around him from which he cannot escape; he is watched, night and day, and all who countenance him or give him business, and if the offence is repeated the offenders are ruined. In this deplorable state of things the State government is perfectly powerless and the general government appears to be indifferent. As yet no effort, so far as we know, has been made at Washington to restore the supremacy of the law, and the time is rapidly approaching, to all appearance, when California will have to be reconquered, or one star will be erased from our national banner.

A letter from Mrs. Terry, dated June 30 says:—

"Up to last Saturday morning I had been allowed to visit my husband at intervals in his confinement. Since that time I have been refused admittance. On Sunday morning I visited his prison and was refused.—On Monday morning I made personal application with the same result. I then begged that my husband might be allowed to write to me and inform me of his welfare. I asked that an open note might be taken to him; it was permitted. I then requested of the committee in writing that I might be allowed to see him. I was told a reply would be sent to me between 4 and 5 o'clock. None came.

After it grew dark in the evening, unable longer to bear the suspense, I went down again and was refused admittance. As I was retiring a gentleman asked me if I had received a letter from my husband, because one from him had passed the board, and must be lying on the secretary's desk. He went in and obtained it. It was open. On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, I attended again, and was informed the board had not met. A gentleman offered to submit my request in writing, "to see my husband on pecuniary matters, though it should be in the presence of witnesses." The following reply was sent to me about twelve o'clock.

"Admittance denied. For the present Mrs. Terry can communicate on business with her husband in writing. July 1."

The only communication I have had in any manner is my husband's letter.

In another part of this paper we give an extract from the Official Report of Gen. Howard to Gov. Johnson. Where and when this revolution will terminate, we are unable to say, but it seems reasonable that the call of Gov. Johnson upon the President of the United States for assistance, should be heeded immediately. And if it is in the power of the Executive to quiet the confusions and quell the mobocracies of the country, we hope President Pierce will, without fear or favor, exercise the wan of his authority, that peace and quiet may once more reign through all the breadth of our land.

Where the fault lies, we will not pretend to say, but the present confused state of our government clearly indicates a weakness somewhere, which demands an immediate investigation by the lovers of peace and prosperity.

THE MASS MEETING.

The greatest political rally and the ablest speaking we have ever heard was given last Friday and Saturday on the Old Guilford battle ground. Not having participated greatly in the present campaign, we felt a great desire to hear the champions of the American cause, and having suspended operations in our office entirely, from foreman to devil, we feel amply recompensed.

At sunrise on Friday the deep mouthed cannon roared forth over those ever memorable hills and dales, in a national salute, well worthy of the cause and the occasion. And the place chosen for the celebration was every way suited to arouse patriotic emotions. On that spot, one of the hardest conflicts of that battle, which has not inaptly been called the turning point of the Revolution, was fought. There many of the patriotic sons of North Carolina caused the minions of tyranny to bite the dust, whilst pouring out their life's blood in defence of their country.

And among the many things that thrilled the vast audience, not the least were the pleasing reminiscences of the revolution related by Gov. Morehead, who acted as President of the meeting, and threw them in as spice between the regular addresses. And by the way, we never saw a more handy man than the Gov. for such an occasion. His ready wit was always on tongues end for every change of scene.

It would be a matter of impossibility to refer to each address separately, doing them any thing like justice. They were all eloquent, patriotic, high-toned and fair discussions, and were alike an honor to the cause and the advocates. In fact, we readily assent to a casual remark made by an honest farmer on the field. "A most excellent and acceptable President, Vice President and Cabinet could be formed without leaving that platform."

Gov. Graham and Hon. N. H. Boyden spoke as Old Line Whigs, but ready to act with the Americans as long as the men of their choice were presented in the field. Fillmore was the first choice of the Old line Whigs, and being supported by the American party, rendered him no less acceptable. Messrs. Davis, Rayner, Nash, Young and Brevard spoke as Americans and most ably defended their principles. In fact, if these are the principles of the Americans, we have been Americans from the time we were first able to participate in the school boy's debate.

The meeting adjourned on Saturday evening with the greatest enthusiasm, some of the oldest men present shedding tears profusely. The only thing we saw during the exercises, to mar the pleasure of any, and especially of the numerous fair daughters assembled, were a too free use of ardent spirits with quite a large number.

With nine cheers for Fillmore, Donelson and Gilmer, the audience, supposed to be about five thousand, dispersed to their respective homes.

A Lucky North Carolinian.

The Cabital Prize of $20,000, in the Fort Gaines Academy Lottery, Class 17, drawn in Atlanta, Ga., under the management of Samuel Swan & Co., was sold to one of North Carolina's sons on a whole Ticket. He resides in Shelby, Cleaveland County.

While we would have preferred that the Prize had been drawn in our own State, still it gives us pleasure to congratulate a sister State on such good fortune for one of her citizens.

There is no humbug as regards this sale, as is too often the case with Prizes *being sold* in other Lotteries, for we can vouch for the truth of it.—*Atlanta Republican and Discipline.*

FAMINE AMONGST THE LATER DAY SAINTS.—A Mr. D. P. Barnes, who has just arrived from across the plains, says the Mormons in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake have suffered from actual famine. Some of the more destitute of Salt Lake City actually came to Brigham a distance of sixty miles, and greedily consumed or carried away to be eaten by their families every animal that died, no matter from what cause, "hollow horn" or disease of any or every form, and that every animal they lost and quite a number died of disease, was consumed.—*Alta. Cal., 22d.*

Great Storm.

PROVINCETOWN, July 30.—A letter from Green Island, in the Straits of Belle, isle, mentions a terrific storm which occurred there on the 1st instant, driving twenty-nine vessels ashore at that place. Three vessels were lost off Dog Island with all on board—only one vessel rode out of the gale. Three hundred and fifty men were living in tents on Green Island. Two of the wrecked vessels belonged to this town.

JENNY LIND.—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has given her last concert in England, as she retires, says the Times, to a home which is now, and has been since he was married, one of unclouded happiness. It is supposed that the gains of Madame Goldschmidt, by her recent engagements, amount at least to £40,000.

DIED,

At West Green, four miles West of Greensboro', JNO. BARTLET, youngest son of Mr. D. M. Sprague, aged two months.

FOR THE TIMES.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, by a mournful dispensation of his Providence, to remove from our midst our worthy brother LEWIS HUNT, late of Warren Lodge, No. 53 Ancient York Masons, Iowa. At a regular meeting of Logan Lodge No. 121, held on the 19th day of July, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of brother Lewis Hunt, the Fraternity has been deprived of one of its best members, and this community of one of its best citizens.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the family of deceased, and respectfully and affectionately extend to them our sincere and heart-felt condolence.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days as an expression of the respect, esteem and affection which we cherish for the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the Editors of the Greensboro' Times and Patriot, with a request for publication, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the surviving members of brother Hunt's family.

N. M. GARDNER,
W. P. LINDSAY,
S. T. PICKENS. } Com.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Friday, ... 8	5 12	6 48
Saturday, ... 9	5 13	6 47
Sunday, ... 10	5 14	6 46
Monday, ... 11	5 15	6 45
Tuesday, ... 12	5 15	6 45
Wednesday, ...13	5 16	6 44
Thursday, ...14	5 17	6 43
Friday, ...15	5 18	6 42
Saturday, ...16	5 19	6 41

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
First Quarter, ...	8	6	54 P. M.
Full, ...	16	12	28 A. M.
Last Quarter, ...	22	3	42 P. M.
New Moon, ...	30	5	51 A. M.

Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO' STATION, August 7.

Miss M Weatherly, J R & J Sloan, Dr. D I Gregg, C H Wiley, Dr. W C Freeman, J N Thompson, B Y Cobb, Mr. Oakley, A S Jones, E W Ogburn, Winbourne & Witty, James Reynolds, F M Walker, W H Henderson, R G Lindsay, H B Dewier, F A Garrett, E B Wilder, W S Gilmer, W Gott, T J Patrick, R Sterling, E Z Corebly, S Hopkins, J C Robberts, Rev. J J Smyth, W Weatherly, A Stalker, Dr. Weir, J Ewin, S Archer, J M Morehead, Rankin & McLean, R A Forbes, T Baker, M & E Hassey, B Higgins, G T Simmons, J Kirkpatrick, J W McConnel, John Lynn, Miss M A Mellon,

GREENSBORO MARKET, AUG. 6.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	12 a 13	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	12 a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 13
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	62½ a
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	33 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN,	50 a 60	Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal,	55 a 62	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a 12½	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		BAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.75 a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	15 a 16
FEATHERS	35 a 40	Crushed,	15 a 16
FLOUR,	5.00 a5.50	Clarified,	a 14
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½ a 15
WHEAT,	1.00 a	WOOL,	25 a 30

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., JULY 31.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.40 a1.45
Hams,	15 a 16	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	a 14	Fine,	6.75 a7.00
BEANS—		Superfine,	7.50 a
White,	1.50 a1.75	Extra,	8.50 a
B. E. PEAS,	1.10a	Family,	9.25 a
BUCKWHEAT—		HAY—	
Bag,	94 a	Cargo,	75 a
BUTTER—		OATS,	33 a 35
Goshen	20 a 25	SALT—	
Glade,	23 a 26	Fine ℔ sack,	1.75 a
LARD—		Ground Alum,	1.25 a
No 1 & 2,	14 a 15	SUGAR—	
DRIED APPLES—		Refined,	12 a 13
per bushel,		Crushed,	14 a
28 lbs.	75 a	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in	
℔ bus 40 lbs,	a2.00	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	10 a 10½	WHISKEY,	26 a 28
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	a 64	Camden,	1.12 a1.25
Mixed,	a 62		
Yellow,	a 63		

REMARKS.—Flour comes in slowly and sells readily. Provisions firm at our quotations. Naval Stores slightly improved. Spts. Turpentine 38, and Wheat sells at 1.50 to 1.62 for Prime Red and White. Sugar and molasses continue very high.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, AUG. 2.

BACON,	13 a 14	LARD,	14 a 14½
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Hhds	43 a 44
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	a
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5 a 5
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool,	
Rio,	13 a 14	sack,	1 50 a
Laguira,	a 15	Alum,	
St. Domingo,		bushel,	75 a
COTTON—		FLAXSEED	1 15a
Strictly prime,	a 10½	CLOVER SEED,	
Prime,	9½a 10	℔ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—		BRANDY—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach,	90 a1 00
FEATHERS,	38 a 40	Apple,	55 a 60
FLOUR—		N. C. WHISKEY,	
Family,	7 40 a7 50		50 a 55
Superfine,	6 90 a7 00	SUGAR—	
Fine,	6 40 a6 80	Loaf,	15 a
Scratched	5.90 a6 00	Crushed,	14½a 15
CORN,	70 a 75	St. Croix,	12½a 13½
WHEAT,	1 25 a1 35	Porto Rico,	10½a 11½
OATS,	40 a	N. Orleans,	10½a 11
PEAS,	75 a 80	TALLOW,	10 a
RYE,	80 a	TOBACCO—	
HIDES—		Leaf,	a
Dry,	10 a 12½	Manufact'd	12½a 40
Green,	3½a 4½	WOOL,	16 a 17½

WILMINGTON MARKET, AUG. 5.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	15½a 16	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	13½a 14	Yellow dip	2.40 a
" Shoulders,	a 12	Virgin,	a2.75
Hams,	15 a	Hard,	1.40 a
LARD, N.C.	a 14	TAR,	1.30 a
BUTTER,	20 a 23	ROSIN—	
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	No 1,	2.50 a3.00
CANDLES—		" 2,	1.15 a1.50
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	Common,	1.15 a1.17
Sperm,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
CORN,	61½a 65	Turp'tine,	35 a
COFFEE—		POTATOES—	
Rio,	12½a 13	Bbls.,	a
Laguna,	13½a 14	RICE,	4½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.20 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
Superfine,	8.00 a	Clarified,	11 a 11½
Extra,	8.50 a	P. R.,	9½a 10
Fine,	7.50 a0.00	DRIED APPLES—	
Family,	9.00 a0.00	pr bus.	3 a
Scratched,	5.50 a6.00	Peeled peaches,	5 a
HAY—		Unpeeled,	2 a
N. C.,	90 a1.00	BRANDY—	
MOLASSES—		Peach,	70 a 75
Cuba,	39 a 41	Apple,	50 a 60
MACKEREL—		PORK,	28 a 24
2 no.	10 a	LIME,	1.25 a1.35
3 no.	6.50 a	COTTON,	9½a 10½
		OATS,	38 a
		WHEAT—	
		Red,	1.45 a1.50

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*
Bellvue White Lead Company, N. Y.
June 18, 1856.

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

JULY 29, 1856.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FOR

MAIL TRAIN,

On and after MONDAY *the 4th day of August*, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.00 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	4.00
" Hillsboro',	7.10
" Graham,	8.46
" Greensboro',	10.12
" Jamestown,	10.52
" Lexington,	12.22 P. M.
" Salisbury,	1.21
" Concord,	3.17
" Charlotte,	4 30

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5.30 P. M.
Arrive at Concord, at	7.45
" Salisbury,	7.54
" Lexington,	9.38
" Jamestown,	11.08
" Greensboro',	11.39
" Graham,	1 11 A. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.40
" Raleigh,	4.55
" Goldsboro',	7.45

Connecting both ways with the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, and with the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
(82::3t) *Eng'r & Superintendent.*

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

Guilford County, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 2d Thursday (the 11th day) of September, and continue 21 weeks, under the supervision and instruction of the following gentlemen, viz:

REV. DAVID R. BRITTON, *Principal.*
WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, *Associate.*
WILY W. THOMPSON, *Assistant.*
HARPER E. CHARLES, *Tutor.*

On the Salem and Danville Road, about 10 miles from the former and 50 from the latter place, and also, about 15 from Greensboro', where students coming on the Cars, take the Salem STAGE to Kernersville, thence private conveyance to the Institute—a distance of 7 miles, this school is beautifully located in one of the most moral and enterprising neighborhoods in the country, and offers every facility necessary to prepare young men for the highest Collegiate classes, or, *if continued*, to make thorough scholars in any department of a Classical education.

BOARD is invariably **$6** per month; Tuition varies from **$8** to **$12.50** per Session; Matriculate Fee **$1** per Session.

Books and Stationary are kept on hand. For further information, address the Principal or Jesse Benbow, Secretary of the Board.

Oak Ridge P. O., N. C. (32::5w)

*** Message and Patriot copy.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of W. J. B. GILLESPIE, *deceased*, I will, on the 18th day of August next, proceed to sell at the Courthouse door, the following personal property, to wit: One valuable **negro man**, a blacksmith, and his undivided interest in a **negro woman**, some valuable BOOKS, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as further indulgence will not be given; and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. A. WEATHERLY,

This the 28th day of July, 1856. *Admr.*

At the same time and place, I will sell as Agent of the Heirs at law of said deceased, **Two** valuable tracts of land one situated two miles South-East of Greensboro', of **135** or **40 acres**, and another tract situated one mile from Greensboro', on each side of the public road, containing about **twenty acres.**

(31::td) A. W., *Agent.*

Ice-Cream Saloon!

MRS. DENCINI takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro', that she has fitted up a room in the rear of her Confectionary, where those wishing **Ice-Cream** can be accommodated in a more private manner than heretofore.

July 3, 1856.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1:8ms.

J. L. HENDRIX,
(FORMERLY OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,)
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR,
Calder House,
(9::tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale.
May, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

2 Tierce Rice,
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN
Methodism by Dr. Deems.
3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
May 12, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.

New Books.

Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Linwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

1 Doz. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.
1 " FOOTS' Sketches of North Carolina.
Just received and for sale by
July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

SODA WATER

Drawn From Cast Iron

PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAINS freeing them from the liability to taint the Water with any Metallic Poison by
W. C. PORTER.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to
July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.

ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight,
JAMES M. TOWLES.
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

NOTICE.

I HAVE a valuable negro fellow, who is a No. 1 COOK, 28 years old, likely and sound, that I will sell on favorable terms, if early application is made to
WM. A. DUNN.
July 22, 1856. Greensboro, N. C.
30::tf

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Hoes, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL

DOCT. W. C. FREEMAN, having located in Greensboro', may be found at his office in the rear of J. & R. Lindsay's Store or at Hopkins' Hotel. 23::8mo.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.
July, 1856.

Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Threshers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,

Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Leavelt's improved Young America. } Corn & Cob Crushers.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

GREENSBORO'

Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS:—Board, (including furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70.00
Incidental Tax, ... 1.00
Day Scholars for Fuel, ... 2.00

EXTRAS:—Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, $22.50. Drawing, $5.—Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10.—Oil Painting, $20.—Latin, $5.—French, $10.

REGULAR FEES are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session.

LECTURES on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, by the Prof. of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting Science.

Circulars containing *full information*, will be sent on application to the President.
23::8t T. M. JONES, *Pres.*

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

H. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 158 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Shirts! Shirts!!

MRS. IRENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro', would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.

SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop. 13::tf
March 24, 1856

NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of Normal College will commence on the 17th September. Persons coming to the College by Rail Road, should take their tickets for Thomasville, as a daily hack runs from that place to the College.
(31::tf) B. CRAVEN, *President.*

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 1::tf

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

THE KIND OF A WIFE.

BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

Yes, give me a wife, but let her be
Manners all graceful, easy and free—
And in her cheek her mind must glow,
And let her eyes a charmed voice show.

Her form need not be of the finest mould,
Yet something graceful I must there behold;
Her lips, like roses 'mid morning dew,
And her nose, let it be smelling the roses too.

Let deep clusters of bright shining hair
Lay carelessly about a bosom fair—
And in that bosom let no guile have a part,
And let that bosom contain a warm heart.

If I could but find *such* a wife
To share with me my checkered life—
Myself, my all to her I'd give—
To make her happy I'd only live.

And if ever her mind by care was opprest,
I'd pillow her head upon my breast;
And if sometimes clouds life's sky should deform
My arms should shelter her from the storm.

And as long as we on life's sea did glide,
Naught should us and our hearts divide;
And when life's dark strifes should be o'er,
We'd part—but to meet on that Heavenly shore.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 12th July, 1856.

Receipt for a Modern Bonnet.

Two scraps of foundation, some fragments of lace,
A shower of French rosebuds to droop o'er the face;
Fine ribbons and feathers, with crape and illusion,
Then mix and derange them in graceful confusion.
Inveigle some fairy, out roaming for pleasure
And beg the slight favor of taking her measure;
The length and breadth of her dear little pate.
And hasten a miniature frame to create;
Then pour, as above, the bright mixture upon it
And lo! you possess "such a love of a bonnet."

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, AUG. 2.

An orator holding forth in favor of woman, concludes thus: Oh, my hearers, depend upon it nothing beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon," replied one of the female auditors, "a drunken husband does"

A NICE COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.—A gentlemen who was doing well, but wanted to do better, in Kentucky, removed to a farther western State, and, in answer to a correspondent, wrote back the following flattering account of the country and its inhabitants:

"You ask me how I like the country and the people thereof. As to the land it is cheap as dirt, and good enough, but the climate is rainy, blowy and sultry. The people die so fast here that every man has his third wife, and every woman is a widow.—As for the people they are perfect christians; they fulfil the Scripture to the letter, where it says, "Let God be true, and every man a liar!"

COOPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the cooperation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors or rewards his labors with endearing smiles, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for this voyage who finds but an associate for happy hourse, while, for his months of darkness and distress, no sympathising partner is prepared.

"Why is Memphis larger than Cincinnati?" "Because *Since a-gnat eye* is small Memphis must be larger, you know."

A young woman committed suicide in the 17th word, Philadelphia, on Friday last, because her mother refused to buy her a new bonnet.

The best rule of etiquette which we ever read, is this: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Voltaire and Piron were mortal enemies, and to their great embarrassment they met one day at the country house of a mutual friend. Piron got up early, went to Voltaire's door, and wrote upon it the word "rogue." At breakfast time Voltaire advanced towards Piron, and smilingly observed: "I thank you for showing your interest in my welfare, by leaving your card at my door this morning."

"VOT A BEEPLE!"—Mr. Dubois the new Dutch Ambassador, came in the steamer with Mr. Buchanan, and was eating his first breakfast at Washington at Willard's Hotel, at the time the California Congressman shot Keating the head waiter. His Dutch Excellency had heard that the "*Yankees*" were a very "strange beeples;" and during the murderous affray, he looked quietly on without leaving his seat. After the *scene*, and when the floor of the room was covered with broken plates, demolished chairs, human blood, the dead and wounded, the newly arrived Ambassador deliberately arose, reviewed the surroundings, and slowly walked out of the room, audibly repeating, "*Mine Got vote beeples:* If they vill kill a man before breakfast, vot vont they do before dinner?"

MOST TREMENDOUS FEAT.—Miss Kate Cooke has announced for her forthcoming benefit at Astley's that she will take a *flying leap over a lady in full dress* and clear the entire body without touching a single flounce. The distance—measured from skirt to skirt—is calculated to exceed by two or three yards, that of the longest leap on record. There are wagers to a considerable amount, both in sporting and equestrian circles, that the daring young lady will not be able to accomplish the difficult feat. She has been strongly advised by all her friends to abandon the fool hardy undertaking, and to jump over sixteen hoops, or half a dozen elephants, or a Greenwich hotel bill, or any other bulky object instead.—*Punch.*

The Farmer.

PRATTS DITCH DIGGER.

We copy the following account of the above recent invention from the New York Tribune:

Mr. R. C. Pratt, of Canandaigua, patented in July, 1853, a machine for digging ditches, which proved one of the best things exhibited at the late State Fair. By its aid one man and two horses have frequently dug. 150 rods of ditch three feet deep in one day, and from 50 to 150 (according to the nature of the soil) is considered a day's work. The machine consists substantially of a scoop and revolving wheel—the scoop scraping and the wheel carrying up the dirt until at a sufficient height it is tumbled out upon the sides, at a little distance from the ditch. Several repetitions of the operation are required before the ditch is sunk to sufficient depth.

The specimen exhibited at the late Fair was all wrought iron, and weighed between 700 and 800 pounds. The diameter of the main wheel was five feet, and the breadth of the diggers or lifters fixed thereon, and that of the scoop or curved channel in which they rise, is about nine inches. Although the lifting apparatus is thus narrow, it is practicable and indeed desirable, to make the small plows or cutters which pare the side cuts somewhat wider, so that a ditch of any width, from nine to fifteen inches, may be excavated by the same machine.

The weight of the dirt which is being lifted, the curved channel, and in fact of the whole machine, rests on the diggers, which, like the floats of a paddle wheel, project from the periphery of the main wheel. As the machine is drawn forward by the horses, the diggers are successively forced into the earth and compel the wheel to rotate—thus throwing up and discharging from the top all the earth caught by the scoop, which is in immediate contact behind. On the extreme rear of the whole is adjusted two cutters or small plows, which pare the sides and tear the earth to a suitable distance below, ready for the next passage of the machine, so that after the first passage the diggers are always pressed down into the ground already loosened, to a depth of from two to ten inches, which loosening may be supposed to regulate the depth to which they will be likely to sink. The wheel and its accompaniments being of considerable weight, great muscular exertion would be required of the attendant to prevent its falling on one side, but for a simple and very effectual provision for its support. The stout iron shaft on which the main wheel freely revolves, is prolonged some two or three feet on each side, and provided with a light carrying wheel mounted loose, as in a common carriage axle, to run upon the ground.—These wheels are to maintain the upright position of the machine; but the weight must, at all times, when in operation, be allowed to rest on the diggers. In short, the main wheel and the whole machine must be allowed to sink down into a ditch, or rise to the surface, while the carrying wheels simply run lightly on the surface at the sides.—

This end is accomplished by bending the axle into the form of a large crank at each side and releasing it from all connection with the machine, except that of passing loosely through the centre. A catch is provided by which the attendant (who is supposed to be grasping a pair of handles in the rear) may make the connection a fixed one at pleasure, and when desiring to leave the field and travel the road the weight may, by this means, be thrown entirely upon the carrying wheels.

The sun-shine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time little beams, that are bright all the time.

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

GROUND OATS.—Ground oats furnish more nutriment and keep the bowels in better condition than when served out whole. By grinding the oats we separate them into a myriad of particles, and present them to the gastric solvents in a form calculated to secure their speedy digestion—in fact, they are in a condition favorable to speedy insalivation.

Ground oats are more nutritious than whole, for the same reason that flour is more so than unground wheat.

Ground oats contain more of the nitrogenous, or flesh-making principle, than any other kind of food; at the same time they furnish a mixture of coarse and fine food—the husks of the oats constitute the first, and the meal the latter. The coarse material serves to keep the bowels in a soluble condition—irritate and excite mucus coat, and thus obviate the necessity for drastic medicine. They require, however, a certain quantity of sweet hay, in view of distending the stomach to healthy capacity.

THE VINE AND THE WINE OF GEORGIA.—The Augusta Constitutionalist publishes a letter from the Hon. Mark A. Cooper, giving an account of a recent visit to the Vineyards of Dr. Anderson and others, of Wilkes. 'These vineyards,' he says, 'were planted from the slip, in the spring of 1853, and now produces grapes of the most admirable quality.' Each vine has on an average of 45 clusters of the very largest size, the flavor surpasses anything I have known. The vineyard was an experiment of one-fourth of an acre, with a setting of 150 vines per quarter, or 1,000 to the acre. Owing to dry weather, only 130 lived and are in bearing.

I am not premature in the conjecture that in ten years more the wines of Georgia will meet those of France and our Atlantic ports, and soon thereafter they will make good the completion by going to European markets; so that what has just been achieved by her flower mills and farmers, will also be effected by her vineyards and wine presses.

Why may not North Carolina rival Georgia?—*Arator.*

The Age of a Horse.

The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth, it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernal (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth next at the middle fronts is worn out, the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle fronts of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down.

Low Necked Dresses.

The low necked dresses of the ladies are made the theme of small jokes by certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, who might be in better business. In our opinion it is with the ladies a matter of taste, which they might be allowed to indulge at their discretion; the wits who would ridicule them, had better look at home, and as they live in glass houses, abstain from throwing stones. If they don't like to see the ladies, let them look the other way! There was a great party in the Fifth Avenue just before last Lent. and the ladies in the matter of dress, were extremely *lowly* minded; so low were some disposed to go, that Jones said to Snooks,

"Did you ever see the like?"

"No," says Snooks, "I never did; at least not since I was *weaned.*"

That was outrageous; but presently the rascals met the *belle* of the evening, and Jones exclaimed,

"What a *galaxy* of beauty!"

"Well, I declare," says Snooks, "you have the advantage of me; I thought a *galaxy* included a constellation of beauties?"

"So it does," said Jones, "and don't you see the *milky way.*"

On they passed, and soon encountered a magnificent woman, with such frank developments as to leave no room for a doubt as to the quality of her charms.

"There," says Jones, "is the finest woman in the house."

"Fact," says Snooks, "she *outstrips* all the rest."

Give us a Call!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES.
March 24, 1856 13::tf

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING
February, 1856. 6::ly.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

AMERICANS
Shall Rule America!

600 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on Friday the 15th August next all his valuable LANDS.

The home tract long known as the Mebane old place, 12 miles South East of Greensboro', 7 miles from McLeansville on the Rail Road, on the great Road from Greensboro' to Fayetteville and Pittsboro', well situated for public business, the Dwelling House is large and convenient, good kitchen, smoke house, barn, Store House, and all convenient out houses. Said tract contains near **350 acres,** a large quantity being timbered and of good quality, and can be divided into two farms, there being two improvements on it.

The Albright tract joins the above, and contains about **120 acres,** a great part of this is timbered land of first rate quality, good meadow land on it, and it is well watered; there are some improvements on this tract and the land in cultivation produces well.

The Shaw tract ¾ mile distant immediately on the great Road, on the Alamance, contains about **170 acres,** of as good land as is in this part of the county, having a large and first-rate meadow, good orchard, the very best Springs in the country, good dwelling house, a large portion of this tract is timbered, and lying on both sides of the little Alamance, it is of very superior quality.

Persons wishing to purchase land would do well to examine these lands as it is seldom offered for sale. I will give possession the first of October. Terms will be accommodating.

If I sell my lands, I will also offer for sale on the same, all my other property, viz: Corn, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Waggon, one two horse-carriage and harness, farming tools, household and kitchen, furniture and various articles too numerous to mention.

WILLIAM M. MEBANE.
July 21, 1856. 30::tf
*** Patriot copy till sale.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
Ambrotypes.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12::1y A. STARRETT.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2.
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York.
These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

T. C. & R. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

New Books.

Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Passengers to NORMAL COLLEGE.

A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the *MAIL* and *PASSENGERS* to the College.

The distance is **six miles;** first-rate road; fair, **twenty-five cents.**

All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.

June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26::tf)

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Great reduction in the price of Ready Made Clothing.

INTENDING to sell out my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my Store, I call the attention of all in want of such goods to come and see me before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell them the above mentioned articles cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.

May 26th '56. S. ARCHER,
East Market Street.

KEITH & FLANNER,
Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.

Just received and for sale by
June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Fashionable Tailor,

(In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,) West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.
Jan., 1856. 4::1y

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

Edgeworth Female Seminary,

Greensboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a substantial and ornamental EDUCATION. Great prominence is given to the solid branches.

Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country in everything necessary to a complete education.

For CIRCULARS containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to
RICHARD STERLING,
(26:::2m.) *Principal.*
Danville Register copy 2m.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::1y.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Joseph Sears.

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.
Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,
Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by
June. E. W. OGBURN.

GEORGIA LOTTERY!

[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]
FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOETERY!!!
CLASS 18,

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on THURSDAY, *August 28th,* 1856, *on the*

Havana Plan!

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Managers.

Prizes amounting to

$204,000!!

Will be distributed according to the following

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

1	Prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
1	"	1,000	is	1,000
1	"	1,000	is	1,000
10	"	200	are	2,000
100	"	100	are	10,000
4	approx. of	$200	to $40,000 are	$800
4	"	100	to 10,000 are	400
4	"	75	to 10,000 are	300
4	"	60	to 5,000 are	240
4	"	50	to 2,000 are	200
4	"	40	to 1,000 are	160
4	"	25	to 1,000 are	100
40	"	20	to 200 are	800
15,000	"	8	are	120,000
15,185	Prizes, amounting to			$204,000

The 15,000 Prizes of $8 are determined by the number which draws the $40,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to $8 in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the cost of the same, with chances of obtaining other Prizes.

All those tickets ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, are even—all those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, are odd.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Whole Tickets $10—*Halves* 5—*Quarters* 2½.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other tickets at either office.

Great Inducements to Clubs.

As one-half of the Tickets are guaranteed to draw $8 we will sell Certificates of Packages of 10 Tickets (odd and even numbers,) at the following rates—All that the 10 Tickets draw over the amount gauranteed accrues to the purchaser.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, $60
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15

Address orders for Tickets, or Certificates of Packages of Tickets, either to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
(31::1y)

New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,

Printed and Robe
Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain,
Bereges, Tissues and Grenadines,
Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpacas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk und Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Dimities, Swiss
MUSLIN,

Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on
April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths,* &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.
Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.
Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.
Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.
June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

New and Cheap GOODS,

Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.

Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.
April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Prescription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.

HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!
7767 PRIZES! 102,000 DOLLARS!
Only 15,000 Nos.
JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
CLASS P,

TO be drawn Aug. 15th, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

CAPITAL $15,000!

1	Prize	15,000	is	$15,000
1	"	3,000	is	3,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
4	"	1,000	are	4,000
10	"	500	are	5,000
50	"	100	are	5,000
20	Approx. of	$50 to $15,000	are	1,000
50	"	25 to 3,000	are	1,250
50	"	20 to 2,000	are	1,000
80	"	12½ to each 1,000	are	1,000
7,500	Prizes of	$8½	are	63,750
7,767	Prizes amounting to			$102,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

The 7,500 Prizes of $8½ are determined by the number which draws the $15,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the scheme will be entitled to $8.50; if an even number, then every even ticket will be entitled to $8.50, in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Drawings sent to all ordering Tickets.

☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the cost of the same, with chances of obtaining other Prizes.

Address, JAMES F. WINTER,
(27::1y) *Manager,* Macon, Ga.

ALABAMA LOTTERY!
[*Autharized by the State of Alabama.*]
SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
Lottery!
CLASS F—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, in public, on WEDNESDAY *August 13th,* 1856, *on the*

Havana Plan!!

SAMUEL SWAN, Manager.

Prizes amounting to

$204,000!!

Will be distributed according to the following

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!!

30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

1	Prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	"	15,000	is	15,000
1	"	7,000	is	7,000
1	"	3,000	is	3,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
1	"	1,000	is	1,000
1	"	1,000	is	1,000
10	"	200	is	2,000
100	"	100	is	10,000
4	approx. of	$200	to $40,000 are	$800
4	"	100	15,000 "	400
4	"	75	7,000 "	300
4	"	60	8,000 "	240
4	"	50	2,000 "	200
4	"	40	1,000 "	160
4	"	25	1,000 "	100
40	"	20	200 "	800
15,000	"	8	are	120,000
15,185	prizes amounting to			$204,000

The 15,000 Prizes of $8 are determined by the number which draws the $40,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to $8; if an even number, then every even number ticket will be entitled to $8 in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the same, with chances of obtaining other prizes.

All those tickets ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, are even—all those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, are odd.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Whole Tickets, $10—*Halves,* 5—*Quarters,* 2½.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
(31::1y)

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. Ruffin,	Alamance,
John Newlin,	do
P. A. Holt,	do
W. R. Albright,	do
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham,
A. H. Lindley,	do
P. C. Cameron,	Orange,
John F. Lyon,	do
W. J. Bingham,	do
John Long,	Randolph,
E. G. Reade,	Person,
G. & H. Williams,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

HELP
Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish,* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.
WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.